

UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
DISTRICT OF NEVADA

Demarko Hall,

Plaintiff

v.

Ronald Oliver, et al.,

Defendants

Case No. 2:24-cv-00208-CDS-EJY

**Order Dismissing and Closing Case**

Pro se plaintiff Demarko Hall brings this civil-rights action under 42 U.S.C. § 1983 to redress constitutional violations that he claims he suffered while incarcerated at Southern Desert Correctional Center. ECF No. 1-1. On February 10, 2024, this court ordered Hall to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$405 filing fee on or before April 12, 2024. ECF No. 3. The court warned Hall that the action could be dismissed if he failed to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* with all three documents or pay the full \$405 filing fee for a civil action by that deadline. *Id.* at 2. That deadline expired and Hall did not file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis*, pay the full \$405 filing fee, or otherwise respond. Hall instead filed documents purporting to show that he's exhausted administrative remedies for his claims. *See* ECF No. 4. I note that according to the Nevada Department of Corrections inmate database, Hall is no longer incarcerated, but Hall has not filed his updated address with the Court in violation of Nevada Local Rule IA 3-1.

**I. Discussion**

District courts have the inherent power to control their dockets and “[i]n the exercise of that power, they may impose sanctions including, where appropriate . . . dismissal” of a case. *Thompson v. Hous. Auth. of City of Los Angeles*, 782 F.2d 829, 831 (9th Cir. 1986). A court may dismiss an action based on a party’s failure to obey a court order or comply with local rules. *See Carey v. King*, 856 F.2d 1439, 1440-41 (9th Cir. 1988) (affirming dismissal for failure to comply with local rule requiring *pro se* plaintiffs to keep court apprised of address); *Malone v. U.S. Postal Service*, 833 F.2d 128, 130 (9th Cir. 1987) (dismissal for failure to comply with court order). In determining whether

1 to dismiss an action on one of these grounds, the court must consider: (1) the public's interest in  
2 expeditious resolution of litigation; (2) the court's need to manage its docket; (3) the risk of  
3 prejudice to the defendants; (4) the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits; and  
4 (5) the availability of less drastic alternatives. *See In re Phenylpropanolamine Prod. Liab. Litig.*, 460 F.3d  
5 1217, 1226 (9th Cir. 2006) (quoting *Malone*, 833 F.2d at 130).

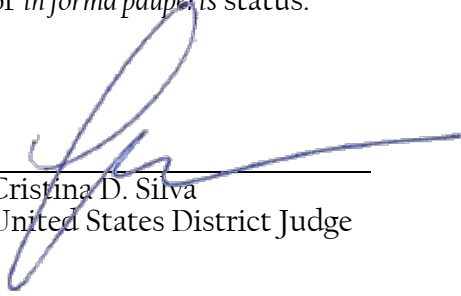
6 The first two factors, the public's interest in expeditiously resolving this litigation and  
7 the court's interest in managing its docket, weigh in favor of dismissal of Hall's claims. The third  
8 factor, risk of prejudice to defendants, also weighs in favor of dismissal because a presumption of  
9 injury arises from the occurrence of unreasonable delay in filing a pleading ordered by the court or  
10 prosecuting an action. *See Anderson v. Air West*, 542 F.2d 522, 524 (9th Cir. 1976). The fourth  
11 factor—the public policy favoring disposition of cases on their merits—is greatly outweighed by  
12 the factors favoring dismissal.

13 The fifth factor requires me to consider whether less drastic alternatives can be used to  
14 correct the party's failure that brought about the need to consider dismissal. *See Yourish v. Cal.*  
15 *Amplifier*, 191 F.3d 983, 992 (9th Cir. 1999) (explaining that considering less drastic alternatives  
16 *before* the party has disobeyed a court order does not satisfy this factor); *accord Pagtalunan v. Galaza*,  
17 291 F.3d 639, 643 & n.4 (9th Cir. 2002). Courts “need not exhaust every sanction short of  
18 dismissal before finally dismissing a case, but must explore possible and meaningful alternatives.”  
19 *Henderson v. Duncan*, 779 F.2d 1421, 1424 (9th Cir. 1986). Because this court cannot operate without  
20 collecting reasonable fees, and litigation cannot progress without a plaintiff's compliance with  
21 court orders, the only alternative is to enter a second order setting another deadline. But issuing a  
22 second order will only delay the inevitable and further squander the court's finite resources  
23 because Hall ignored the first order. And without an updated address for Hall, the chance that a  
24 second order would reach him is low. Setting another deadline is not a meaningful alternative  
25 given these circumstances. So the fifth factor favors dismissal. Having thoroughly considered  
26 these dismissal factors, I find that they weigh in favor of dismissal.

1 **II. Conclusion**

2 It is therefore ordered that this action is dismissed without prejudice based on Demarko  
3 Hall's failure to file a fully complete application to proceed *in forma pauperis* or pay the full \$405  
4 filing fee in compliance with this court's February 10, 2024, order. The Clerk of Court is directed  
5 to enter judgment accordingly and close this case. No other documents may be filed in this now-  
6 closed case. If Demarko Hall wishes to pursue his claims, he must file a complaint in a new case  
7 and either pay the required filing fee or apply for *in forma pauperis* status.

8 Dated: May 10, 2024

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11 Cristina D. Silva  
12 United States District Judge  
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